

परिभाषा प्रकरणम् (Bhottajī Dikṣita)

Explain & illustrate:

“इको गुणवृद्धौ ॥१॥३.”

The above sūtra is one of the pāṇinian परिभाषा सूत्र<sup>s</sup>. Its explanation as given in the Kaumudī is — ‘गुणवृद्धिशब्दाभ्यां यत्र गुणवृद्धौ विधीयते तत्रैक (तत्र इको) इति षष्ठ्यन्तं पदमुपतिष्ठते-’

The aphorism means — whenever the words गुण & वृद्धि kind place in the body of an aphorism for injuncting गुण and वृद्धि, the term इको is to come in there. To clarify the position, we may refer to the सूत्र<sup>s</sup> like ‘मिद्गुणः’ ‘आद्गुणः’ etc. where गुणादेश is injuncted through the mention of the term गुण. Wherefore, the term-इको is to be supplied with ~~को~~ to get the full implication of the सूत्र. But in case of the सूत्र — ‘दिव औत्’, इको is not supplied with because औत् which

is a वृद्धि is not ordained  
by ~~mentioning~~ mentioning the term वृद्धि in the  
सूत्र ।

मिदृचोऽन्मात्परः (1/1/43)

The above position परिभाषा  
Sūtra explains where the augment  
with the indicatory म (मित्) is  
to be placed. Its explanation  
as per Kaumudi is —

(अन्वां मध्ये योऽन्वस्तस्मात्परस्तस्मैवा-  
न्त्रावमवो-श्मात्)

Let the augment with an  
indicatory म (मित्) be added to  
the last among the group of vowels  
and be the final part of the vowel.

As an example we may  
cite the case of the formation  
of पर्यासि in which the augment  
न्म which is a मित् has taken  
its place after the last vowel  
of the word i.e. after अ (अ of म)  
न् is added as per the sūtra

चतुर्विंशत्यस्य शान्त्यर्थम् ।  
 (पञ्चमं सि, after lengthening  
 of अ, we get पञ्चासि)

③ इन्द्रोऽन्त्यस्य । २ । २ । ५२ .